

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
FLOR DE DINDIGUL

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"A luxury for all smokers."—St. James's
Review.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE MEKRAK REVOLT.
FIGHTING REPORTED IMMINENT.
CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.—It is reported
that the fact that Col. Mayne is marching
to his relief, and that his position
is critical. Messages say that Baluch
Khan is moving towards Panni in
order to block Col. Mayne's advance,
and that fighting is imminent.

SOUTH AFRICA.
CHARGES OF BOER CORRUPTION.
PRETORIA, Jan. 28.—The editor of
the "Johannesburg Times" was
arrested yesterday on a charge of
criminal libel for alleging in that
journal on Oct. 11 last that a member
of the Executive Council received
about £30,000 annually from the
dynamite monopoly.

PLAQUE RIOTS IN INDIA.
MEDICAL DEPT. BURNED AND DOCTOR
MURDERED.
BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—A panic caused
by the plague which has for some
time been stimulating popular fanaticism
to a dangerous pitch of excitement,
has at last produced serious riots
at the town of Sinner and Nasik, in
this Presidency. As on the occasion of
last year's disturbances, the outbreaks
have had their origin in the sanitary
regulations for suppressing infection.
At Nasik the mob broke into the
buildings connected with the medical
administration, attacked the officials
with ruthless fury, and murdered the
doctor in charge. They also wrecked
and fired all the sanitary sheds, and
then, in order to prevent the spread
of the plague, proceeded to the
Post Office, which they also
demolished, at the same time cutting
the telegraph wires. Ultimately the
police were compelled to fire upon the
crowd, in order to disperse it. A
constable was wounded by the riots.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER ENGLISH.
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer
Aller has arrived here, having on
board the crew of the Dago, of Leigh,
which was abandoned on Thursday
last in a sinking condition. Her
captain, Mr. J. W. Dago, and her
crew, were rescued by the Dago, and
the ship was leaking seriously when
the Aller passed and was able to take
off the crew.—CENTRAL NEWS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.
CANBERRA (Saturday).—Mr. Gladstone
continues to benefit by the fine
weather, as is shown by the following
bulletin, which was posted at the
Chateau Thorenc today:—"Mr. Gladstone's
condition continues to be satisfactory.
He had a lovely drive
yesterday."—CENTRAL NEWS SPECIAL.

COUNT BISMARCK IN A DUEL.
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Telegraph
states that Count Bismarck has
fought a duel at Konigsberg with
Privy Councillor Maubach, the cause
being some personal difference which
could not be otherwise settled. The
matter has naturally been kept as
secret as possible, and the fact appears
to have somehow leaked out. It is
stated that Herr Maubach was some-
what seriously wounded.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN FRANCE.
LE PUT, Jan. 29.—A dastardly
dynamite outrage occurred here this
morning, and the result of the explosion
was the death of a man and the
injury of another. The dynamite was
placed in a room where a man named
Broude, and the next moment there was a
tremendous explosion. The shop front was
blown in, and the windows of many
houses in the street were smashed. Fortunately,
the occupants of the shop and the
houses were all asleep on the upper
floor, so that they escaped with only
a shock. The police failed to secure
the man who is supposed to have fired
the bomb, although they chased him
for some distance.

**KAISER AND THE FRENCH
AMBASSADOR.**
SOMETHING IN THE WIND.
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—At noon today,
His Majesty the Emperor paid a visit
to the Marquis de Noailles at the
French Embassy. It is not yet known
what was the object of the visit, but
it is remarked that shortly afterwards
the Kaiser had a long conference with
Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chan-
cellor.—CENTRAL NEWS SPECIAL.

**THE BREAD TROUBLES IN
ITALY.**
ROME, Jan. 29.—The authorities fear
a storm to-morrow in consequence of
the increasing price of bread. Social-
ist and Republican have organized
a monster demonstration for to-morrow,
and intend to carry it out in spite of the strict
prohibition of the authorities. Similar
demonstrations are to take place in
Bologna, Florence, and other towns. It
is feared that although large reinforce-
ments of troops have been posted in
all the chief towns they will yet not
be sufficient to overawe the manifesta-
tions without recourse to violence.
Several Socialist newspapers which
have for some time been publishing
practically preaching civil war
have been seized by the authorities.
The military have received instruc-
tions to prevent at all costs any as-
sembling of crowds before the Chamber
of the Royal Palace, and if the dis-
satisfied population essays this kind
manifestation it is greatly feared
that there will be serious rioting.

**TREATMENT OF NATIVES
IN WESTRALIA.**
PERTH, Jan. 29.—Dr. Riley, Anglican
chaplain of Perth, in an interview has
stated his action in writing to the
Governor to complain of the

treatment of the natives in the North-
west of Australia. The bishop said
that the disclosures in the Anderson
case, in which 3 blacks were flogged
to death, and the murder of a native
boy in June last, fully corroborated
his statement, though he will con-
sidered that the settlers generally
treated the natives well. The Crown
Solicitor is inquiring into further
cases of cruelty to natives which were
reported to the police in September
last.

GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—The Sultan
is stated to have telegraphed to the
Czar twice on the subject of the can-
didature of Prince George of Greece
for the Governorship of Crete. The
Czar's reply, adhering to Prince
George's candidature made a strong
impression at the palace. Among
other reasons assigned by Turkey for
her inability to assent to the Prince's
candidature are the effect which its
acceptance might have upon the other
Balkan States. The Czar's decision is
the result of a promise from his Ma-
jesty to the King of Greece obtained
through the influence of the Dowager
Czarina. It is feared in Turkish
quarters that Austria, Hungary, and
Germany will finally also yield to the
Russian proposal in order to main-
tain peace and not to disturb the
understanding existing among the
Powers. A very depressed feeling con-
sequently prevails at Yildiz Kiosk. It
is anticipated that the Sultan will
yield in the end.—REUTERS.

THE UPPER NILE.
AN EXPEDITION IS PROJECTED TO THE
Upper Nile, under Mr. H. S. H.
Cavendish, the explorer of Lake
Kudolph, who has in his day been
near that centre of attraction for
nations, Fasboda. Mr. Cavendish will
take 8 or 10 Europeans, including
military men. The expedition is
purely private, being financed by Mr.
Cavendish. It will be very strongly
equipped, and will include quick-
firing guns, and 400 armed natives,
who will start from the Eastern coast.
The objective is the junction of the
Sobat with the White Nile.

**DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH
WEST AFRICA.**
The steamer Axim, of the Elder
Kempster line, sailed from Liverpool
yesterday for the West Coast of Africa.
She has on board the explorer Capt.
McClintock, R.E., Dr. C. Christie, and
5 non-commissioned officers. They are
en route for Lokoja up the Niger. The
non-commissioned officers belong to
the Royal Engineers. Their purpose
is to erect barracks, hospitals, and
schools, &c., at Lokoja to form an
imperial camp on the Niger. The Axim
has on board 200 tons of material. The
wood is all cut and mortised to fit in
position on arrival. The buildings
will be erected on the left bank of the
Niger, and will be erected under the
supervision of Mr. S. Payne, who is
going to Lokoja to join one
of the 3 gunboats Jackdaw and Heron,
of the Imperial British Fleet.

SIR R. PEEL SOLD UP.
The sequel to an action brought
locally against Sir Robt. Peel by a
person named Hopkins was provided
yesterday by the sale at Drayton
Manor, the residence of the defendant,
of the effects under a sheriff's execution.
The execution, it was stated,
was for over £200, but some 50 lots
realised only £125. The articles dis-
posed of under the hammer were of a
miscellaneous character, and included
the wearing apparel—suits, trousers,
dresses, shirts, overcoats, boots and hats,
of Sir Robt.'s fashions, and, of course,
furniture, and goldfish. Much
local interest was manifested in the
proceedings.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.
The official report of the health of the
Navy, issued yesterday, states that
the returns of 1896 for the total force serving
abroad may be regarded altogether as
the most satisfactory that have been furnished
by the Admiralty since their first pub-
lication in 1865. The aggregate number of cases
of disease and injury for the year showing
only a ratio of 91.07 per 1,000 of the
mean force, the lowest recorded during
the last 40 years, the death-rate of 0.54
per 1,000, namely, 5.28, is also a decrease
on that of the previous year, and is the
lowest obtained since 1866. The invalid-
rate, however, shows a slight increase
of 3.1 per 1,000 over that of 1896, and of
91, as compared with the average ratio for
the last 9 years. The total force in the
service abroad, corrected for time, in the
year 1896, was 72,629 officers and men, of
whom 41,016 were between the ages of 15
and 25, 20,610 between 25 and 35, 9,940 be-
tween 35 and 45, and 1,069 above 45.
The average number of sick daily was 2,332.14,
or 30.08 per 1,000, and shows a decrease,
compared with the previous 12 months,
amounting to 1.15 per 1,000, and of 2.55
per 1,000 compared with the average of
the last 9 years. The number of days of
sickness on board ship and in hospital
in the total force, was 1,033,760, which
gives an average loss of service from dis-
ease and injury of 14.3 days for each
man, and shows a decrease, compared
with the preceding year, to the extent of
0.8 days, and a decrease of 9 days in com-
parison with the average of the last 9
years. The total number of persons re-
turned was 1,997, or 27.36 per 1,000, an
increase of 2.1 per 1,000 compared with
the previous year, and of 91 per 1,000 con-
trasted with the average of the last 9
years.

Caleb Blythe, 46, cab proprietor,
Kentish Town-rd., died in St. Pancras
Workhouse from laudanum poisoning.
Mr. Rhodes will not leave 8 Africa
until after next month.

During Friday 52 cases of fever were
admitted to the district hospitals.
There are now 4,194 patients under
treatment as against 4,382 last week.

CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

ORDERS TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.
PARIS, Jan. 29.—The "Rappel" states:
"The situation in the Far East must
be considered as serious. There are
too many reasons why England cannot
allow any growth of Muscovite in-
fluence in Asia. The British Fleet,
it is said, have received its orders. It
is believed, to effect a landing at Tai-
lien-wan, and, if necessary, to engage
the French and Russian fleets." This
must not be taken too seriously, the
Rappel adds, but it merits attention.
It is evident that England and
Germany are working together, and
that they are preparing to do France
and Russia a bad turn. The "Echo
de Paris" approves England's declara-
tion upon the necessity for freedom in
trade, and contends that all ports
except those in Germany, nor France
ought to be free and open to every-
body.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF GERMANS.
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The semi-official
"Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung"
today says nothing is known in official
quarters in Germany, nor France, re-
ports that 4 German sailors, besides
the man Schulze, had been killed at
Taimo near Kiau-Chau.

**RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC.**
ODessa, Jan. 29.—The steamer
Saratov left here today for the Far
East, having on board several officers
of the Russian Pacific Squadron and
a number of recruits for the troops in
the Amur military district.

CLIMBING DOWN.
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—In an ar-
ticle today the "Novosti" observes
that serious complications are likely
to arise in the Far East, con-
sidering that a conflict between Great
Britain and the other Powers could
only occur in the event of the latter
attempting to infringe British com-
mercial rights, and adds the journal,
neither Russia, nor Germany, nor
France have any intention of doing that.

The loan negotiations continue, adds
the same correspondent, and the
Chinese regard the British terms with
increasing favour. The French repre-
sentative now appears reluctant to sup-
port the menacing language of the
Russian Chargé d'Affaires with regard
to the opening of Tai-lien-wan. The
correspondent adds that at a meeting
of the Grand Council in Peking on
Thursday night it was decided to ap-
proach the British and Russian
Governments with a proposal for a
compromise, each power to provide
one-half of the loan on its own finan-
cial terms, and the other half to be
adjusted between the two Powers.

HALF-AND-HALF.
The Pekin correspondent of the
"Times" telegraphs that at a meeting
of the Grand Council on Thursday
night the Chinese decided to approach
the British and Russian Governments
with the object of endeavouring to
effect a compromise, each Power pro-
viding one-half of the loan on its own
financial terms, the other conditions
being adjusted between the two Powers.

From the same source we learn that
the Russian ships at Port Arthur and
Tai-lien-wan are experiencing serious
difficulty in obtaining the necessary
coal supply. In spite of a subsequent
official explanation, the Chinese be-
lieve that the withdrawal of the
British ships from Port Arthur at this
juncture indicates England's irresolu-
tion and Russia's power. The explana-
tion is considered unsatisfactory and
the decision has had a most un-
pleasant effect, as it weakens the British
position.

THE "MAILED FIST."

WAY THE "ONLY BROTHER" HUNTED FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The following remarkable passages
appear in an anonymous article in the
"Contemporary" on "The problem in
the Far East"—"The violence of the
speech at Kiel, when Germany was
told to strike with her mailed fist that
deceitful China, which was under the
tutelage of her dear brother, Russia, had
been denounced by Prince Henry's
visit to Osborne, and by his frantic
attempt during that mysterious
journey to London to deliver a per-
sonal message to the Prince of
Wales, which the latter's tact ap-
pears to have baffled. In this matter
the Prince of Wales has faithfully re-
flected English sentiment. He is entitled
to the credit of having seen through the
German ruler's sentiments from a very
early period of his reign, and to have
refused to be any party to the con-
donation of the Emperor's offences, and
not merely against good
breeding, but against the dignity and
majesty of his own country. When the
Prince of Wales is pursued even to his
private box in a theatre, so that he
may have to listen to the imperial
explanation that bragadoce at Kiel
don't sign a Helahazza's warn-
ing for England, this high time for the
German ruler to take a lesson in
manners as well as in the arena of
Far Eastern politics.

Yesterday 150 poor inhabitants of
Luton were entertained to a knife
and fork in Ladywell Parish Hall
out of the remaining portion of the
fund raised by the Princess of Wales
in connection with the Queen's Dia-
mond Jubilee.
William Julian, 10, whose parents
live in Beconsfield-buildings, York-
rd., King's Cross, died from injuries
received by being run over by a bus
in Gray's Inn-rd., after jumping down
from a cab, at the back of which he
had been riding.

ENGINEERS' COLLAPSE.

DISPUTE AT AN END. WORKS OPEN TO-MORROW.

To-morrow will witness the close of
the engineering dispute, which has
lasted 33 weeks, and has been one of
the most costly and prolonged
struggles on record. It may not be
supposed that all the men will be able
to resume work at once, as their places
having been filled by others. Of the
40,000 skilled workmen affected, it is
expected that places will be found only
for about 25,000. It has been agreed
that the plan to be adopted to bring
about a total resumption of work is
that the men will receive instructions
from their foremen, as their services
are required. In the majority of dis-
tricts yesterday, notices were issued
by order of the A.S.E. to its effect.

**LAST WEEK'S DISTRIBUTION OF
STRIKE PAY.** The total sum paid out
last week, the total sum disbursed being
estimated at about £26,500. The same
rate as before was allowed. The fol-
lowing are the official figures of the
men laid down to yesterday: Engi-
neers 29,000; electricians 10,000;
non-unionists, 8,000; labourers, 57,000;
total, 84,000.

DISMISSTION WITH THE LEADERS.
The struggle is likely to lead to a
complete change in the management
of the A.S.E. In conversation with a
press representative yesterday, an
official of one of the local unions stated
that feelings of great dissatisfaction
prevailed among a large section of the
men at the way in which their leaders
had conducted the dispute, and that
an inquiry into the whole affair would
be called for as soon as matters were
set in working order again. It is al-
leged that some of the leaders knew
that they were wanted a month ago,
although Mr. Barnes publicly stated
that the strike funds were by no means
exhausted, and encouraged the men to
hold out.

DID THEY WITHDRAW?
But the real cause of complaint is in
connection with the 8 hours question,
which, the men declare, was settled by
the leaders themselves without first
obtaining the opinion of the workers.
Already several unions have passed a
resolution calling upon the executive
for an explanation why they withdrew
the 8 hours demand without first con-
sulting the members of the society,
and, further, that in the event of the
executive being called upon to resign,
they would not be satisfied. The tri-
ennial election of officers for the
society takes place in March. Mr.
Barnes, general secretary, is said to
be exceedingly unpopular among a large
section of the members just at the pre-
sent moment, and already candidates
for the coming year are being nomi-
nated. It is stated on good authority
that the society has been nominated for
his office, which is worth £300 a year.
The candidates are understood to be
Mr. J. Anderson (a former secretary of
the A.S.E.) and Mr. G. Ferguson (Glasgow).

AT THORNHURST. A considerable
number of the local unions, and
Co.'s late employees assembled
outside the gates of the Chiswick Yard,
word having been passed round that
the majority of the A.S.E. had decided
to accept the master's terms. The ob-
ject of the early visit was to get
the names of the men who were
wondering about the anxiety of the
unionists to get back to their old
employment might lead to a conflict
with the men who have occupied their
places for the last 6 months. Conse-
quently special arrangements had to
be again made with the police in order
to prevent any possible disturbance.
When the non-unionists came out to
breakfast there was a good deal of
banter between them and the strikers,
but happily there was no disturbance.
It was announced during the morning
that in the course of the week Messrs.
Thornhurst might find employment
for about 10 per cent. of strikers,
but certainly not more at present.

Though the majority of the Sheffield
engineers voted in favour of resump-
tion on the masters' terms, conside-
rable dissatisfaction exists, especially
as large numbers have no prospect of
being re-employed. Masters in-
tend to stand loyally by their free
labourers, of whom a considerable
number have been imported from time
to time during the progress of the
strike. After making up their usual
strength at the various workshops, the
old hands will have to wait until
vacancies occur.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The meeting arranged between re-
presentatives of the Employers' Fed-
eration and members of the A.S.E.
executive duly took place on Friday
in London, and at its conclusion the
following official statement was com-
municated to the press:—"A meeting
of representatives of allied trades and
members of the Emergency Committee
of the Federated Engineering Em-
ployers was held at the Hotel Metro-
pole. The result of the recent ballot,
which was favourable to the accept-
ance of the employers' terms, was laid
on the table. A formal agreement em-
bodying the terms of settlement was
drawn up and signed by those pre-
sent. Arrangements have been made
for a simultaneous resumption of work
in all the affected workshops on Mon-
day."

VERY MILD.

Later the following manifesto was
issued by the A.S.E. executive:—
Fellow-members: The ballot on the ac-
ceptance of the employers' terms, com-
municated to you as settling the present dispute has
resulted as follows:—In favour, 28,588;
against, 13,727. The result, therefore,
decided that work must be resumed in ac-
cordance therewith in all the affected work-
shops on Monday next as arranged. It should
be distinctly understood that all members

are bound by the vote, and we look with con-
fidence to each centre loyally conforming to
the decision given, and to those who have
voted for continued resistance showing the
same sense of discipline which has charac-
terised the whole movement throughout.
There will doubtless be some left out, and
these will remain in their places at present
until places are found for them, which we
hope and believe will be soon. Direct com-
munication will be made where possible to
those first required to start at 6 a.m. on
Monday morning, and the employers agree to
start others as speedily as possible. Mean-
time it is essential that the organisation
of the men, each strike of centre, and
that the officials in such centres should be
made acquainted with, and be parties to,
everything done.—Yours sincerely, GEORGE
N. BARNES.

FRENCH OPINION.
The "Journal des Debats," yester-
day commenting on the strike, said
that 40,000 men with their wives and
families have lived in misery for
several months for nothing, or almost
nothing. Their union, once so wealthy,
has lost all its money, and it will take
many years before it can recover the
ground it has lost and be in a position
to again take the field, more especially
in view of the growth in power and
wealth of the Employers' Federation.
—DELIZEL.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

**VISCOUNT KNOTTS ON DISTRIBUTION
OF JUBILEE MEDALS TO LONDON CORPS.**
Lord Knotts, who was accom-
panied by Viscountess Knotts, yester-
day presented the Queen's Jubilee
medals to the officers and
members of the metropolitan corps
who were doing duty on Jubilee Day.
The ceremony took place at the Hugh
Myddelton School, Clerkenwell, in the
presence of a large assembly. Before
making the presentation, his lordship
said it was his duty as director and
chairman to forward, with the full
consent of the grand prior, the Prince
of Wales, an

APPLICATION TO THE QUEEN
for the medals, and she was pleased to
grant it. All who were interested in
the work recognised with great satis-
faction the immense increase of in-
terest that was being taken in it by
the people. They had now the direc-
tors of the great railways, dock com-
panies, employers of labour in mines,
potteries, and in the great manufactur-
ing centres of industry throughout the
country, police and county councils, all
taking an interest in the movement,
and their best to extend it. As a
proof of the

EXTENSION OF THE WORK.
he pointed out that on Jubilee Day,
1887, the number of men on duty was
20, and there were 4 stations formed.
It was perfectly true that the route of
the two processions varied—that of
1887 being about 11 miles, while that
of 1897 was 6 miles long; but, if they
had had the same proportion of mem-
bers on duty on the last occasion, the
number would only have been 120. On
the last Jubilee

THE NUMBER OF ALL RANKS
on duty was 800, including 103 nursing
orderlies, the number from the metro-
politan being 556, including 100 sisters,
and from the provinces 354, including
3 sisters. The number of stations
formed was 95. He himself saw a great
many of the stations in the West of
London, and nothing could have been
more satisfactory than the way in
which they were carried on. The
number of cases reported were, in the
day time, 1,439; night duty, 74; mak-
ing a total of 1,513. Fortunately, there
were no serious cases, but it was
evident that the corps would have known
how to deal with them. Lord Knotts
then presented the medals, number-
ing over 500, and addressed the doc-
torists.

POISONED HERSELF.

A NORFOLK GIRL'S CAREER AND DEATH.
Last night Mr. Drew concluded an
inquest on a young woman who went
by the name of Florence Large, 26,
who committed suicide by carbolic
acid poisoning. Evidence showed that
she was living under the protection
of a gentleman named Hill, a
pawbroker's manager, of Kilburn-
road, Harrow-rd. Late yesterday

GIVEN WAY TO DRINK.
He was with her last Sunday, and
left her in the Hampstead-rd. a little
before midnight. She returned to
her lodgings at Smith-st., Chelsea, just
before midnight. Early on Monday
she rushed up to the bedroom of James
Wilberforce, electrical engineer, her
landlord, crying "Help!" There was
a strong smell of carbolic, and she
quickly became unconscious, and
died. Medical evidence showed that
death was due to carbolic acid
poisoning.—P.S. Adie found in
her room letters addressed to the
name of "Nunn," and a letter from
an address at Norfolk, besides cards
from various gentlemen.

WAKING APPOINTMENTS.

Josephine Symonds, the wife of a
furniture dealer, of Charles-street,
Knightsbridge, said deceased used to
lodge at her house. She was known as
Florence Clark and Florence Large.
She was a violent woman, and often
threatened suicide. She returned
one day with a knife, and on one
occasion threatened to kill witness.
—Minnie Bowley, wife of a coachman,
of Sturgeon-rd., Walworth, identified
the body as that of her sister, Emma
Jane Nunn, 26, daughter of parents
living at Hordolph, in Walworth.
Verdict: Suicide
whilst under the influence of drink.

At Croydon, Alfred Overton and
Cornelius Beech, Holmesdale-rd.,
South Norwood, were sentenced to 4
months' hard labour for breaking into
46, Selby-rd., South Norwood, and
stealing several articles, the property
of Dr. Ayres.

LIMEHOUSE MYSTERY.

A MAN DIES FROM A BROKEN BACK: UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Yesterday, Mr. Baxter resumed an in-
quest on John Waters, 33, brass mould-
er's labourer, Gill-st., Limehouse.—The
father, a shipwright, deposed that on Jan.
23 deceased left home at 4 p.m. At that
time he had been drinking. He returned
home at 10 o'clock, took off his boots,
and went to bed. Witness sat up read-
ing until 2 a.m., and then found deceased
on the bed with his trousers, vest, and
one boot on. He was dead.—James
Waters stated that he was with his bro-
ther from 9 till 11 o'clock on Saturday
night, when they returned home. They
had been in the Eastern Hotel, and were
both the worse for liquor. Witness went
to bed and left deceased in the front
parlour. At 3.15 a.m. he was called by
his father, and found his brother dead
on his face huddled up. Witness was
called at 6, and the man had then been
DEAD SOME TIME.

Death was due to effusion of blood on the
spinal column, the result of a fracture of
the spine. The left kidney was also rup-
tured. Great violence must have been
used to cause the injury. It might have
been brought about by a fall over a form
or by the back being bent backwards.
Witness could find no marks of external
violence.—Thomas Ellis, barman at the
Eastern Hotel, stated that he remembered
deceased entering the house on the Satur-
day between 10 and 11 p.m. with his
brother. He was served by witness with
two pennyworths of rum. Witness did
not see him served by anyone else. He
was sure deceased did not have 14 two-
pennyworths of rum. He was perfectly
sober when witness served him.—Louis
Peters, hairdresser, Commercial-rd.,
stated that deceased and his brother came
to his shop about 9.30 on the Saturday
night. Both appeared to have been
drinking.—Thomas Waters, Gill-st.,
deceased and his brother James, entered
the Eastern Hotel at 10.15 p.m. He
was not drunk and not sober. He had had
A LITTLE TASTER.

Deceased had 2 or 3 glasses of ale and
a drop of rum, and left at 11. John Tho-
mas, beerhouse keeper, Gill-st., stated
that deceased entered his house. He had one
beef on and one off. Witness refused to
serve the man, who had been drinking,
but was not drunk.—In summing up,
the coroner said it was very clear
that the evidence there had had was not
reliable, and it did not appear as though
the truth would ever be known.—Open
verdict.

SUNDAY STREET SINGING.

Before the Lord Chief Justice and
Justice Mathew, sitting as a Divisional
Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, the
case of Brown v. Johnson was heard.
Johnson came on for hearing.
There were 2 appeals which raised the
same matter, and were consequently
taken together. Appellants were con-
victed by the Justices of Kent, sitting
at Maidstone, for having on a certain
Sunday sung hymns within 50 yards
of a dwelling-house after having been
requested by a constable to desist. The
conviction took place under a by-law
of the Kent County Council. In this
instance the constable acted on his
own accord, although the occurrence
was in question a day or two on various
occasions previously complained to the
police. Defendants were said to be
members of a religious body which
travelled from place to place, and
therefore could not be expected to
know of any local by-law, and was
known that the by-law was an
unreasonable one, because it deprived
people of the common law right, vest-
ing the discretion to apply the by-law
in an official who could not be held
a nuisance had or had not been com-
mitted.—Case adjourned.

FOOTBALLERS MOBBED.

A disgraceful scene took place at
Dover yesterday in connection with a
football match between Dover and
Northfleet, in which the latter team
won by 2 goals to 1. It is stated that
the referee, who had been most fair
in his decisions throughout the game,
failed to notice an alleged foul by
one of the Northfleet men towards
the conclusion of the second
half. After the game about 150 rough
mobbed the Northfleet team, and what
threatened to be serious disturbance
was averted by prompt action of the
police.

HENLEY MYSTERY.

After a prolonged inquiry, adjourned
from last week, and held yesterday at
the Angel, Rembrandt, into the drown-
ing of Agnes Margaret Hughes, a ser-
vant girl, aged 17, what is known as
the Henley mystery, was far from
being solved. The doctor's evidence
proved death by drowning, but there
was nothing to show how the unfor-
tunate girl got into the river. Verdict,
found drowned.

SUICIDE AT CHELSEA.

Early on Friday morning the body
of a man, Nix, 50, wife of a labourer
living at Ivest, Marlborough-rd.,
Chelsea, was discovered by her son in
a tank of water at the back of her
house quite dead. It appears that
deceased had a quarrel with some of
her neighbours on Friday, and that
she was so much distressed that she
searched for death by drowning. The
body was not until daylight that
her body was discovered.

ART, POVERTY, AND SUICIDE.

A young Parisian artist, named
Chas. Labajie, has committed suicide
through want. He had obtained the
Prix de Rome, and had exhibited at
the Salon, but, owing to his retiring
disposition, had not been able to sell
a single picture. He made a pile of
his sketches and pictures, and, lying
down upon it, stabbed himself 3 times
in the chest, shot himself twice in the
head, and then died.

Mr. Herbert Spencer was yesterday
reported to be better.

TADDY & CO.'S

FLAKED GOLD LEAF

CIGARETTES.

3^d

PER PACKET OF TEN.

It was all the nonsense contained in,

"Ah! monsieur," she stammered, "Who could ever have thought Salomon capable of such a thing, he who is so good and so humane? Still it is true, since he himself has admitted it to the magistrate . . . for my part, I am everybody's friend in Belgium. I am quite sure of it, still I'm grieved that he didn't come back to see for place if he had been arrested at the moment I should have lost my senses. Well, now that they have him, they will sentence him to death, that's certain."

At this Céline, who had been looking around her with an air of interest

As a matter of fact she had been well-nigh forced to death there. Hyacinthe had carried his symbolism so far as to exasperate her, and on one occasion they had come to blows over it and then to tears, when this lover's quarrel had ended as many such quarrels do. Briefly they had no longer deemed themselves pure enough to be the companions of a king, and they had taken the first steamship, and had therefore taken the first steamer that was sailing for France. As it was altogether unnecessary to confess to everybody what a failure their journey had proved, the Princess abruptly brought her references to Norway to an end, and then exclaimed: "By the way, do you know what I found awaiting me

Meanwhile, Pierre and Marie listened and gazed around them, somewhat embarrassed by this strange vision which had set the workroom topsy-turvy. The little Princess, however, displayed much amiability, and on a sudden she turned to the workwoman with great felicity of some embroidery she was finishing. Before leaving, moreover, Rosemonde insisted upon Guillaume inscribing his autograph in the album which Hyacinthe had taken from her carriage. The little Princess obeyed her with evident reluctance, but it could be seen that they were already weary of one another. Pending fresh fancy, however, it amused Rosemonde to amuse herself at the expense of her victim, and in the presence of her kind friend, after declaring to Guillaume that she should always regard that visit as a memorable incident in her life, she made the whole household smile by saying: "I hope your sons are not at all contented with their father-natured little fellow, is he? and he would really be quite an

wreck every combination. Thus the President, greatly embarrassed by this position of affairs, had again found it necessary to summon Vigny. Vigny, for certain negotiations, now had almost complete list in his pocket. It seemed likely to perfect a new administration within the next forty-eight hours.

"Still it isn't settled," resumed Bache. "Well-informed people are saying that the general will be as he did the first time. Personally, I cannot get rid of the idea that Duvalier's gang is pulling the strings, though for whose benefit is a mystery. You may be quite sure, however, that it is this time that the struggle for Africa at all ways affair. If Monfranc was not so badly compromised I should almost suspect some trick on his part. Have you noticed that the 'Globe,' after throwing Bache out of the board in all haste, now seems to be for Monfranc every day with the most respectful sympathy? That's a grave sign; for it isn't a *coureur's* habit to

VOLUNTEER LIABILITIES

Charles Andrew named Robert Cable Crouch, End Hall, Hornsey, was moved, at Highgate, for 22 2s., which 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Corps had through his liability to march himself—Sergeant-major. Foote said he was enrolled in 1866, and attended 34 days that year. Out of 27 drills in 1867 only attended 7.—Defendant confessed he was not legally liable, but he was enrolled, which fact he told the officer the time, but they allowed him to go. His parents prevented his attending the drills, and he never went to his 3rd Middlesex—Sergeant-major. Foote said defendant was liable to a charge of being a vagabond if he fraudulently joined the corps, and if defendant did not produce a birth certificate, and was ordered to pay 2 guineas and 8s. 6d.

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e for

A LADY'S TOILET.
Considerable amusement was created in Brompton Court court during an auction brought by Mr. Isidore Manique, described as "Comfleur du Dames," of 14, rue de Valenciennes, S.W., of the property of McDonald until recently Miss Max Lumley, of Wilton-st., Grosvenor-Green, S.W., for £79 9s., balance of £33 9s. 6d. attendances at defendant's house, of goods supplied—details of the bill—lengthier attendances of 5 hours at 15s. for the dressing of 2 fingers, hair-nets, of transformation soap, creme enamel, boxes of nail powder, hair oil, dentifrice, hair oil, hair cream, hair powder, nail file, and 2s. 6d. for an appointment not kept.—Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

DEAR ENVELOPES "USED BY A New Preparation which may be seen used in Tins, Coffee, Biscuits, etc., and is made in France. It is a stamped-addressed envelope. Address by Dr. H. Robert, secret. H. Robert, 10, rue de Valenciennes, S.W., Paris."

EXPENSIVE Hailed as the most important step in the history of the mail, hundreds of thousands of letters and hundreds of thousands of letters and letters of advice for stamped envelopes, 10, rue de Valenciennes, S.W., Paris.

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Mr. Newman is doing his best to give prominence to works by English composers in the programme of his Saturday symphony concert at Queen's Hall. It will be interesting to watch the result and note which of our native composers proves most popular. Meanwhile, it is not rather hard for concert-goers to have pointed out to them by different members of the press that it is their duty to support compositions by their fellow-countrymen?

Presumably music-lovers go to concerts for amusement and relaxation, and when they do not get what suits their taste in one style of composition, they seek another. It must not be forgotten that the average concert-goer considers only the sensational part of musical enjoyment. He would not understand or appreciate the beauties of instrumentation, scoring, and conception that appeal so strongly to the higher intelligence of the trained musician.

We are likely to have a more realistic representation of the famous water scene in "Der Ring des Nibelungen" than has previously been attempted here. Herr Kranich, the principal stage machinist at Bayreuth, has been in London at several times, and Mr. Grau is inspecting arrangements, the resources at Covent Garden. Wagner's stage directions for the "Ring" cycle are most elaborate, some of them being found impracticable, even at Bayreuth.

I understand that the new work in which Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Comyns Carr, and Mr. Pinero are collaborating is not a "comic" opera, but of the romantic school. Sir Arthur is very busy just now, for he has also on hand certain alterations for the stage version of "The Merchant of Venice," a setting of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," and a new cantata for the Leeds festival.

Another new work for the latter function, by the bye, is a secular cantata, "Caractacus," composed expressly by Mr. Edgar, of "King Olaf" fame. The Leeds committee have also selected "Elijah," Bach's "Mass" in B minor, and Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" for performance. Choral rehearsals of these works will begin at Leeds next month, and continue frequently until the festival begins.

The Lamoureux concert begins at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and there will be 5 more, the last being announced for May 4. Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" will both be given during the season, and it will be curious to note in what way the French conductor's feelings of the works will differ from those of the more satisfactory ones given with the same Queen's Hall-orchestra under the direction of our own English director, Mr. Henry J. Wood.

There is no truth in the rumour that Madame Adelina Patti intends retiring from public life. The "diva" had known for a long time that her husband's days were numbered, but she had not been able to come to terms with the thought, which she has now given up. Neither has she given up the few professional engagements into which she had entered. Madame Patti has now gone on a private visit to Nice, and after a reasonable period of retirement will emerge again into public life when required.

Handel's oratorio, "Athaliah," will be performed at Queen's Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 5, by the Handel Society, under the auspices of the Regent-st. Polytechnic. Sir Walter Parratt has kindly undertaken to fill in on the piano the accompaniments to the airs and recitatives.

The second Wagner concert at Queen's Hall on May 17 will be conducted by Herr Felix Weingartner, who will bring forward one of his own works, a symphonic poem, entitled "King Lear," for the occasion. Herr Weingartner was a close friend of Wagner during the latter years of the famous Abbe's life.

I believe that the National Sunday League Choir has not existed so long as that of the Royal Choral Society. But its members appear more enterprising, and have organised a ball at Queen's Hall on April 6.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Appropos of the longevity of parrots and their laying eggs, after being confined for several years, a correspondent of Jersey has sent me the following note:—"Early in 1871 I got a parrot which was then about 6 weeks old. In 1871 I gave it to a friend, who in November last wrote: 'You will be sorry to hear of Polly's death. She died last September, and was taken as usual up to the day of her death. Strange to say she laid 2 eggs in March, 2 in May, and 2 in June of 1897, never having laid any others during the great number of years I have had her.' During the time I had the bird she did not lay an egg—in fact, I did not know that the bird was a hen. I have also heard of a parrot, after being caged for 14 years, laying 2 eggs."

I am obliged to a correspondent of Hayes, Middlesex, for the following communication:—"The other day I shot a cock blackbird of a uniform fine cinnamon colour, with the exception of the tips of the wings, which are a trifle lighter. I have seen many specimens of white and black-and-white blackbirds, but never one like this. There was the usual disease of the liver, which I have always found in birds showing variation in colour, but only slight in this case. The bird was very fat."

Cinnamon varieties of the blackbird are not so common as white or pied-bird specimens, and only 3 of the former have ever come under my notice. Two of them were mounted in a case, and the third, which is apparently identical in colour with the one described in the foregoing note was presented to the Zoological Society last year, and

is, I believe, still alive and to be seen in the gardens.

The animal we figure this week is the golden or common agouti, the best-known representative of an extensive family of small rodents, which have their homes in South and Central America. It is about the size of a wild rabbit but of a more slender



THE GOLDEN AGOUTI.

build, and its fur is of a dark greenish brown, with a narrow stripe of yellow along its under surface. Its ears are short and rounded, and of a pinkish, flesh colour; its tail, too, is short and naked. The natives of certain parts of America value much prize its flesh, and in consequence it is much sought after and persecuted. It feeds entirely upon vegetable food, and in districts where the land is cultivated it does considerable damage to the growing crops.

The habits of the agouti in a wild state are in the large forests, to which it generally confines itself during the day—in fact, it mostly spends the hours of light asleep, concealed in a burrow or hollow tree, only coming out to feed on the mornings and evenings. In a captive state it soon becomes tame, and makes a nice pet. It is rather a handsome little animal, and is very graceful in its movements. Specimens of no less than 9 species of agouti have been exhibited at one time or another in the Zoological Gardens, and many of them have bred there, generally bringing forth one or two at a birth. On one occasion, however, 4 were born.

A correspondent of Reigate has sent me the following account of an abnormal kitten, which he saw at Weybridge recently:—"The little animal was stuffed and in a glass case. I was told it had lived for 6 hours, and so far as I can remember it had a large head with 2 months' eyes, and 2 ears; 2 bodies, with 6 legs in their proper places—3 in front and 4 behind—and a seventh leg with 2 feet growing out of the top of the shoulder where the 2 bodies separated."

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Jan. 25 include a Chinese goose, a smooth-headed capuchin monkey, a young Baccari's casowary, 2 Uvman parakeets, 2 black-headed tiques, an ash-black ape, and a rufous fox.

THE ACTOR.

I agree with a brother of the pen that it would be a good thing if the professional critics could base their notices on attendance at the second, and not the first, performance of a play. The two representations of the same play are very different. On the first night all is novelty and excitement and anxiety; on the second, the preliminary ordeal is over, and, usually, all goes well. Especially notable is the effect in the second case, on the durations of the performance. "Julius Caesar" at Her Majesty's was not over on the first night 12.15; on the second it was over by 11.30.

It would not be a bad idea for the producers of drama in London to do what Mr. D'Oyly Carte has so long done at the Lyceum, and to have a dress rehearsal, to which a certain number of spectators would be admitted, including members of the press. Savoy operas always go splendidly at the dress rehearsal, which is held in the afternoon, and is altogether pleasant. One advantage of such rehearsals is that the manager can "time" each act, and so arrange that it shall not be unduly long in representation.

I should have liked to have been at Manchester the other evening, when "Macbeth" was produced, with Mr. Mollison in the title part, and Miss Janet Achurch as the Lady Macbeth. Miss Achurch's Shakespearean impersonations are always interesting, because they are always independent of convention and tradition. She studies the character afresh, and plays them in her own way. Mr. Mollison, I should say, trusted somewhat to the general consensus of opinion. There can be no question that he is a very valuable actor—sound in style, and clear in elocution. How good he was in "Admiral Guineu"!

Mr. Stephen Phillips is in some respects a lucky young man. Certain of the literary critics have been saluting him as a poetic genius, and now Mr. George Alexander, a commissioner of him, they say, to write for him a play in verse. For this Mr. Phillips is the more competent in that he has had some experience as an actor. Meanwhile, it would be interesting to know what Mr. Alexander proposes to do with the verse play by Mr. Alfred Calhoun on the subject of the Elizabethan Earl of Essex, which, it is understood, he has had in his possession for some time. Playgoers, I think, would like to see that play.

The American papers are still full of "The Conquerors," the play by Mr. Paul Potter which is now being performed in New York, and which, I suppose, is to be seen by and by at the St. James's. I say I suppose, because it does not absolutely follow that "The Conquerors" we shall see at Mr. Alexander's theatre will be absolutely identical with "The Conquerors" presented by New York. However that may be, all this newspaper discussion is very good business for the advertising point of view, and, indeed, the production of a play in America previous to its production here would seem to be very desirable as a bit of managerial diplomacy.

I read somewhere that Miss Lucy Franklin, now or recently in Canada, desires, owing to the death of her husband, to resume the exercise of her profession—that of operatic singer—in this country. I dare say many of our readers will remember Miss Franklin very well as a member of English opera companies in days gone by. She was always a very useful and agreeable artist, always to be relied upon, and, indeed, quite engaging. English opera does not now flourish, but there ought

to be work for her in "musical comedy."

OLD IZAAK.

The Thames is in capital condition now for all round angling, and the same may be said of other waters. Some good roach and dace have been taken at Richmond and Trichinham. A number of fine barbel have been caught at Teddington, of which Mr. Cooper had 7 (largest 7lb.), Mr. Jallip 6, and Messrs. Nevill and Hall of the Brentford Anglers 4, one of them a splendid fish of 9lb. The whole of these were taken with lampers, and the anglers were piloted by W. McBride.

Some good barbel have also been taken at Sunbury by Mr. Jones, fishing with Herbert Carr, who also had a good show of roach and dace, some of the former scaling 1lb. each. The punts of Messrs. T. and A. Steward have brought in a number of roach, dace, jack, and perch. Knight has had good take at Kingston, and at Hampton W. Milbourne reports a few jack. Some good roach have been taken from the bank in this locality.

Anglers have done well at most upriver stations, and a number of pike are announced from Babbok Hythe, near Oxford, a quarter seldom reported. The best fish of the week scaled 25lb., and others of 18lb. and 13lb. ever have been among those recently caught.

The Lea is in good trim, but little has been done except in the upper portion. The Ouse is in grand condition, and good sport is being done. The best anglers, Mr. G. W. Brown took 16 pike in Portobello on Monday last, and Mr. O. Noble had several from 8lb. to 9lb. each. Mr. Bowley took 7 of from 3lb. to 7lb. each, and Mr. E. Collinson has been well among the roach, his best fish scaling 1lb. 10oz. There is every prospect of a continuance of sport in the locality.

Sea anglers have had less sport of late, and in the month of the season is slow, the week's record showing several fair catches, although scarcely up to the usual standard.

The next 3 or 4 weeks are about the best of the year for roach fishing in the Thames. The roach is a fish that affords really good sport and demands considerable skill to take in places where much fished for. The fish must be adapted to the stream, but the finer it is the greater the chance of success. Use a small float, small hooks and shot, fish on or close to the bottom, and as far off as possible. On the Lea many anglers use a 3ft. rod, and a single hair line. As the roach is a shy fish, it is well to use a light tackle, and a single hair line. As the roach is a shy fish, it is well to use a light tackle, and a single hair line.

The 56th annual dinner of the Friendly Anglers, held in the Prince's Hall, Hotel Cecil, on Wednesday last, under the general presidency of Mr. E. L. Pugh, was a great success. About 100 members and friends sat down to a repast pronounced "too good for any but anglers," and a better entertainment, or more representative company, it would be difficult to bring together. Mr. Napier Sutton ably officiated in the vice chair, and arrangements made by his wife, Mrs. Sutton, were of the highest order. Mr. F. Berry, Mr. Walter Back, Mr. A. H. Donaghy, Mr. W. Holland, and Mr. J. McDermott (secretary) deservedly shared the honours of the evening. The society is now full up, has excellent officers, and its year's record of specimen fish taken shows its members to be sportsmen of the true Watsonian type.

The committee of the Thames Angling Preservation Society met on Tuesday last, Mr. Alderman Nuttall (president) in the chair. There was a large attendance, and a lengthy agenda. The society has a fair balance at its bankers, but more funds are absolutely required. If additional keepers are to be provided, or any large efforts made in the way of restocking, as non-subscribers frequently urge should be done. Mr. H. W. Higgins (hon. sec.) reported a great amount of useful work of late, from which it was clear that the society was looking after in the interest of the great body of anglers. A dozen other traps were ordered, and the society hopes to have its rewards claimed for the capture of some of these "villainous vermin." The annual dinner to take place in the close season, and will be held at the Holborn Restaurant.

"Ye Blackfriars Anglers" recently gave a far-well concert to Mr. Willson, who has been their esteemed host at the Winchester Arms, Southwark-st., for the last 11 years. Foresters and Oddfellows equally joined in the demonstration, which was a most successful one. Mr. Willson leaves his splendid collection of specimen fish with his successor for the benefit of the society he so much cared for, and still remains its hon. treasurer.

The Piscatorial Society's room at the Holborn Restaurant was crowded on Monday evening when the presentation to Mr. W. H. Brogham, which took the form of a purse and cheque for £150, was being spoken to by Mr. R. B. Marston. Mr. Marston briefly reviewed the work of the Thames Angling Preservation Society during the many years of Mr. Brogham's secretaryship, pointing out the grand results attending the society's operations during that period, thanks to him and the many good and powerful co-workers in the cause by whom he was supported. Mr. Brogham received an ovation in responding, and trusted the society would all continue to prosper. The accompanying concert (which was well up to the piscatorial standard) closed with Dr. Brunton giving "Auld Lang Syne."

Quite a number of others are now infesting the Thames, and at this time of year they are most in evidence. Between the swans, ducks, and others a vast amount of destruction is wrought in the river. About a week since the fisherman caught a fine silver eel weighing 30lb., and others have left ample proof of their presence by the remains of fish partially devoured found on the river bank. The Thames Angling Preservation Society gives a guinea for each capture, and it is hoped some of these soon or traced

in the neighbourhood of Penton Hook, Wraybury, and Datchet will soon be trapped.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Those silly folks, the Anti-vaccinators, are again on the rampage. Owing to their pernicious and mendacious teaching, numbers of poor, ignorant people get fined and even imprisoned for refusing to obey the law. I can only pity these unfortunates; they are mainly through stupidity. But if I could have my way, those who could not keep their children vaccinated should be sharply punished as enemies of the public health. Sancho Pansa would have shown them little mercy had they invited the Barstarians to set him at defiance.

Even as all that glitters is not gold, so all beggars who attitudinize as old soldiers brought to destitution by State hard-heartedness are not worthy of belief. As a rule, these mendicants belong to the class of which a typical representative lately appeared in the Declaration Police Court. This worthy was an exciting local compassion by many an artful tale, all founded upon his alleged splendid services while serving in the ranks. According to his own account, the British Army never contained a more genuine hero. But an inquiry being made, it came out that the fellow had been kicked out of the service with disgrace for persistent bad conduct.

Some joint stock banks give gratuities to their clerks whenever the business of the year has yielded exceptional profit; others never disburse a single farthing beyond the specified salaries. An evening contemporary when lately discussing this matter, implied that none of the London banks was so generous as the latter. That is not the ever give gratuity. That is not the ever give gratuity. That is not the ever give gratuity.

Bearing in mind the rapid multiplication of efficient nurses during recent years, there must be a screw loose somewhere down at Cockermouth or the guardians would not find such insurmountable difficulty in filling vacancies at the local workhouse. Not a single applicant replied to the advertisement they lately inserted in the local papers, while the nurses already employed were "giving them the chuck" as fast as they could. I cannot say, of course, what the cause for this may be, but it is not only the nurses who are too much self-respect and are too well disciplined to rebel without very strong reason. Only treat them as ladies and "they behave as such."

Being a confirmed smoker, my opinion on the merits of tobacco may be somewhat influenced by my own bias. But as it may, it does seem a pity to me that the use of the fragrant weed is not encouraged rather than forbidden among inmates of workhouses. It could not fail to smooth away some of the acerbities of the dull monotonous life of my own part. I find that there is nothing like a good smoke to create philosophic contentment when things go contrary. At some "Bastilles," indulgence to a limited extent is permitted to all paupers over 60 years of age, who have good characters, and are in the workhouse for no better reason than smoking privileges. Being destitute of means, he could not exercise them except when presented by some friend with a screw of tobacco.

Quakers claim, apparently on good grounds, to be more long-lived than other folks. Their record of mortality certainly shows a wonderfully low death-rate. And some insurance offices are so well aware of the fact that they keep on recruiting their ranks from Quakers rather than from other people. Whence in this longevity derived? Many causes probably contribute to it: "friends" are moderate in their potations, lead quiet lives, cultivate contentment, are free from the passions of ambition and other carnal excitements. One never hears of a Quaker going on the rampage or eloping with his neighbour's wife, while although they have little relish for speculative enterprizes, they are not more than the Quakers would be in the Empire-building, but one might expect it to be happy, prosperous, and thoroughly comfortable.

There used to be a good deal of cheap laughter when the Duke of Cambridge kept on repeating the urgent and imperative necessity of increasing the numerical strength of the Army. "The same old yarn," remarked small wits, and forthwith dismissed the topic as unworthy of their exalted intellects. Now, however, that the Duke has been informed of the same declaration, he receives most respectful attention from these critics, who do not hesitate to go back upon their former foolishness by agreeing with his views. These are, of course, perfectly sound and reasonable, but so were those of the gallant old veteran who preceded him as Commander-in-chief of the British Army.

WILL WORKMAN.

It is a very curious thing, but a fact, nevertheless, that in all those parts of London where working men most do congregate, or in what we may call the poorer neighbourhoods, should a man or woman be taken ill and sit on a doorstep, or lean against a wall for support, or if anyone slips down in the street, the passers-by at once take it for granted that it is a case of "drunk," and worst of all, the policeman much too often makes the same mistake. Here is a case in point.

Last Wednesday evening I was taking a quiet stroll up the New Cut (just to get a breath of fresh air) when my legs suddenly went from under me and I fell down on the pavement. I was considerably shaken up, but I did not get up for half a minute or so, to the great delight of all those in the immediate vicinity. A red-nosed gentleman, engaged in propping up a public-house with his back, burst into song:—

Up with the sale of it, do.

A coster, who looked as if he could

settle a gallon any time, said, "I hope to be a lesson to you, mate." Another one sarcastically thought "I was only a bit tired, and had sat down to rest." But the fact was I had had a banana skin, and my reason for writing this is just to ask all readers whenever they partake of that wholesome fruit to be careful not to drop the skin on the pavement. Orange peel is bad enough, but banana skins are 10 times worse.

Last week I said a few words on the question of "the sugar bounties," and this week I have received three letters, each and all of them containing the usual reply—that, for by reason of the bounty paid by the Government to their sugar refiners we are able to get cheaper sugar in this country than we otherwise should do, and consequently we ought to "buy in the cheapest market, no matter what becomes of the West Indies sugar trade or the British farmers' trade, or, in fact, any other trade."

Now, I am not going to be drawn into a debate on the question of one-sided Free Trade v. Fair Trade—that is to say, not in "The People," although any public platform I am always ready and willing to meet—on that question, but I must say that countervailing duties placed on bounty-fed imports cannot even by the most bigoted protectionist be called Protection. But the question I want to touch on is this. Is the bounty-fed beetroot sugar cheaper than the West Indies cane sugar? I say no, and if any person doubts my word let them try for themselves.

You can get from any respectable grocer (Demerara (West India) sugar at 14d. per pound—just the same price at which he sells what are called "yellow crystals," made from foreign beet. I will admit the crystals look brighter and better, but it is only a look, for the yellow colour is only "skin deep," it is simply a dye. You have only to take half a spoonful of this pretty crystal, dip it in warm water for a second or so, pull it out, and it is pure white. The dye has come off.

Of course, the true test of cheapness or dearthness of sugar is its sweetening power, and without the slightest fear of contradiction I make the assertion that in this respect the beetroot sugar is at the very lowest estimate 50 per cent. the cheaper. If you doubt that try it by sweetening tea or coffee with both kinds. Put one teaspoonful of cane sugar in a cup of tea and taste it. Then put one teaspoonful and a half of crystals, either white or yellow, in another cup of tea, and then taste that, and you will at once see which sugar is the best, and consequently the cheapest, and leaving out altogether the question of patriotism, will come to the conclusion that the beetroot sugar is all to be gained by us all to buy cane sugar.

MR. WHEELER.

Last week I was in the Midlands, and paid a visit to Bingley Hall, in Birmingham, where the local cycle exhibition is taking place. Cycle shows are all very much of a piece, and in provincial towns they are even duller than the two metropolitan ones. I cannot congratulate the proprietors of Bingley Hall upon their building, neither did the Birmingham public appear anxious to foregather round the stands. Several of these, however, were tastefully decorated.

The enterprise of our great tourist agents, Messrs. Cook, is highly commendable. This firm realises to what extent the bicycle has become part and parcel of English people, who are probably the most bicycle-mad in the world. They have just issued a programme of independent cycle tours, available for the coming season for Normandy, Brittany, and Switzerland. The routes and arrangements are regulated to suit the pockets of all sorts and conditions of cyclists.

I notice in last week's issue of "The People" a paragraph, extremely interesting to tricyclists, and, by-the-by, riders of the three-wheeler are in the majority. It is to the effect that the tyre on the near side driving wheel wears considerably quicker than does that on the offside wheel, the reason being that more weight is thrown on the former corner owing to the contour of the road. This is worth remembering, and to obviate the effect the two tyres should be occasionally changed from one wheel to another. I recollect some time back a friend pointing out the fact of one of his tricycle tyres having worn considerably more than the other, and at the time we put it down to the quality of the rubber, but no doubt the above was the real reason.

Since penning a paragraph a while back upon the dodges of cycle thieves, I have been told of many ingenious methods whereby machines have been stolen. A correspondent in the North tells me that he lost a bicycle last autumn in the following manner:—provisionally being out of order, he wrote a postcard to an agent instructing him to call for the bicycle, and to effect the necessary repairs. A man duly presented himself, and the bicycle was delivered to him. On the evening of the same day a second workman rang the bell and informed the maid he had called for the machine, at the same time presenting the postcard. Of course, the first caller was the thief, and impossible as it sounds, the efforts made to trace him proved unavailing. It seems to me that bicycle stealing is being brought to an end, that almost rivals the scientific profession of horse thieving.

Because a few handfuls of scorchers have thought fit to declare themselves openly in favour of road racing, and anxious to bring before the governing body of the sport and pastime, I see no need for worry. In all classes of society there are law breakers, hence the existence of the police. But when clubs, which the average cyclist has looked upon as respectable, appear anxious to bring before the governing body of the sport and pastime, I see no need for worry. In all classes of society there are law breakers, hence the existence of the police. But when clubs, which the average cyclist has looked upon as respectable, appear anxious to bring before the governing body of the sport and pastime, I see no need for worry. In all classes of society there are law breakers, hence the existence of the police. But when clubs, which the average cyclist has looked upon as respectable, appear anxious to bring before the governing body of the sport and pastime, I see no need for worry. 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TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

It is not very agreeable to read that, while the Russian men-of-war remain at Port Arthur, ours are not to be seen anywhere near that place. It is just the sort of thing which is calculated to make the Chinese think that we are "faking," and that is a perfectly deadly idea to put into the heads of any Oriental. Well-informed people in Europe know that the notion is absurd; but the Tsung-li-Yamen is not in Europe, and is not well-informed. Everything depends on whether the tottering Celestial Empire chooses Britain or Russia to lean upon, and the absence of our ships from Port Arthur, where the Russians remain, inevitably makes the Chinaman wonder whether Russia is not, after all, the stronger friend.

Sir Henry Fowler is supposed by himself and some of his friends to embody the "sturdy commonsense" of Radicalism. It was therefore with some amusement that I read in the report of his speech at Chesham the statement that he really knew the cause of the tremendous beating the Radicals got in 1892, but that he was not going to reveal it. Naturally, you see, Sir Henry would be obliged to explain that his revered leader and colleagues comported themselves in such a manner that they might as well like him to say so. If one could only hear the candid opinions of the Radical leaders on each other, what a book one could write!

What, however, has most severely wrung Sir Henry's tender soul is Mr. Stead's statement that the whole of the present Opposition could not make up one decent cabinet. Now, Sir Henry, and that if the Queen were to send for their leaders to-morrow, he would be obliged to confess that he could not form a Ministry. Sir Henry is indignant, but I take it that Mr. Stead is not much off the mark. Every one of them has got a different policy and a different personality, and is firmly persuaded that salvation can be found by those who will swallow his particular creed. They can combine against the policy of the Government, but they cannot combine for any other purpose whatever.

There is an odd story being told just now about the Kaiser's "mailed fist" speech. It is that Prince Henry of Prussia was told by the Kaiser to explain to the people of Wales that nothing hostile to this country was intended by it. It is said that so much stress did the Kaiser lay on the explanation being given that Prince Henry even pursued the Prince of Wales into his private house at Sandringham. From this course this "explanation" was really an apology on the part of the Kaiser for having made an ass of himself. It says much for the penetration and tact of our future King that he contrived to prevent Prince Henry, in spite of the Kaiser's efforts, from offering an apology which no ruler who understood the temper of the English nation would for a moment dream of accepting.

Thank heaven the engineering strike is really at an end at last. It is to be hoped that there will be no display of triumph or resentment on either side, but that both will settle down to their work as good friends who like each other none the less because they have had a hard tussle with one another. That is the English way. It is a pity that I don't suppose that the men will bear malice, and I am sure that we all ought to recognise the extraordinary respect for law and order which they have shown all through. Say that the strike itself was as foolish as you like, but you could not have another country in the world in which so great a conflict could have been fought out with so little disturbance of the public peace. One cannot help feeling that men must respect themselves a good deal who respect the law so much.

The proposed expedition of Mr. Cavendish and his friends to the Upper Nile is a daring and patriotic scheme to which one can only wish every possible success. They are, I understand, not asking the Government for any help at all, but intend to bear all the expense themselves. It will be no light burden since they will take a number of quick-firing guns and some 400 armed men with them. It makes any progress at all the expedition can scarcely fail to assist very materially the British movement against the Khalifa, and, if it is entirely successful, it ought to go a long way towards establishing British rights to the Nile basin. But it is very likely to meet with a great deal of fighting first.

It is curious to observe how nations just like individuals go really mad. France of to-day is quite a typical example. You have only to mutter the magic word "Dreyfus" in any quarter of Paris to bring about a very tolerable imitation of a riot. And no tale is too fantastic or too obviously incredible for these people. They see assassination in the air they breathe, and treachery in the bread they eat. A man like Dreyfus cannot express a belief that Dreyfus is innocent without their imagining him to be in the pay of the English and bent on destroying the French Army. In the present state of mind they are as great a danger to the peace of the world as an unrestrained maniac is to his immediate neighbours. It is a pity they can't be given a national cold bath and some bromide.

Kings and Queens for sale! All dead and warranted harmless!! It seems an odd announcement, but it is perfectly genuine, since what put it into the minds of these people was the announcement of such celebrated monarchs as Ptolemy II., Antiochus Soter, and Alpina, Queen of Babylon, will all be put up to auction in London on Monday. It is an additional indignity to the memory that they will be obliged to compete in the price list with 2 or 3 quite common mummies, who have nothing but their coffins to recommend them, and with a Peruvian lady who has been dead heaven knows how long. Even Hamlet never contemplated the idea of royalty being sold, as the Scotch say, "by public roup."

WIDE AWAKE.

At Pontefract, Florence Thompson, 15, was remanded on a charge of deserting from the workhouse. It was alleged she was abducted by relatives. Mrs. Walker, who had been charged her husband and children with a knife and drunk, was fined 20s. at Scarborough.

LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

HOME.
Charlotte Morey was burned to death by a lamp explosion at Portsea. Herbert Lord, 10, was bunched at Bury for stealing 3 pigeons.
Pte. Kenny, 8th Hussars, was remanded on a charge of murdering Pte. Goodwin at Cahir.
Samuel Woods was fined 30s. or 14 days, at Sheffield, for assaulting a tram conductor, named Wilson.

The bodies of 4 men killed in a pit explosion at Coalbridge were recovered.

Prisoners of 245 to 255 were at Chesterfield imposed on 5 shebeens from Shirebrook.

Charles McGregor, farmer, Chester, was fined £2 and costs at Warwick for dishonouring a check.

The Warwickshire Agricultural Society decided to subscribe 100s. to the Birmingham Show instead of having one of their own.

Sarah Ann Hall, 49, was remanded at Brighton charged with wounding her son Arthur, 27, by shooting him with a revolver.

FOREIGN.
The Spanish fleet is rapidly preparing to sail for Havana.

Ex-Capt. D. Roberto Ivens, the well-known Portuguese African explorer, is dead.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State Federal Conference will close to-morrow.—REUTERS.

A rich find of placer gold on the Laird River, near its junction with the Mackenzie, is reported.

Chap. Dr. St. John the Baptist, Montreal, has been burnt down. The damage amounted to 250,000dol.

The new French first-class cruiser Comand is now waiting for orders to join the Mediterranean squadron.

Owing to the plague in India, quarantine of all vessels coming from the Persian Gulf.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, accompanied by Princess Marie-Louise and their son, Prince Boris, will visit St. Petersburg next month.

The financial situation in the French colony of Guadeloupe is serious. The credit of the banks is exhausted, and coinage has disappeared.

Ezra Bey, second secretary at Yildiz Kiosk, is held responsible for the flight of his son to a foreign country, and is being watched by the police.

QUEEN'S HALL SYMPHONY.
For some reason or other, the cold wind, or the absence of Tchaikovsky from the programme, there was not such an audience at Queen's Hall yesterday afternoon as there should have been.

Mr. Newman, like the rest of the entrepreneurs, never knows what an afternoon will bring forth. Those who were indifferent to the keen wind, and were content to listen to the symphony of a good orchestra, must have been well satisfied with the efforts of Mr. Wood and his orchestra. First there was a fine, thoughtful rendering of the "Leonora No. 3" overture; next, an excellent performance of some of the "Apollonius" followed by Borodine's symphony No. 2 in B minor. The rather cheap, if tuneful, ballet music written by Gounod as an addition to his opera, "Faust," was played in G (Mr. A. Payne); Miss Timothy, harp; and Mr. Pitt, organ, and the prelude to Act III, "Tannhauser" were also included in the programme. The latter was rendered with delicate and intelligent power, and in many respects the most satisfactory performance of the afternoon.

Miss Beatrice Tattersall made a successful first appearance, and sang "Elizabeth's Greeting." It may be mentioned that the programme of a good orchestra, must have been well satisfied with the efforts of Mr. Wood and his orchestra. First there was a fine, thoughtful rendering of the "Leonora No. 3" overture; next, an excellent performance of some of the "Apollonius" followed by Borodine's symphony No. 2 in B minor. The rather cheap, if tuneful, ballet music written by Gounod as an addition to his opera, "Faust," was played in G (Mr. A. Payne); Miss Timothy, harp; and Mr. Pitt, organ, and the prelude to Act III, "Tannhauser" were also included in the programme. The latter was rendered with delicate and intelligent power, and in many respects the most satisfactory performance of the afternoon.

HEAD MASTERS MEET.
An important conference of head masters of the higher grade schools and schools of science was held at Derby yesterday to consider certain circulars and regulations recently issued by the Education Department. Mr. Vaughan, H.M. Inspector, presided, and most of the principal schools in the country were represented. The effect of the proposals was explained by Mr. Thornton, of Bolton, who protested more especially against the attempt to withdraw from the schools the right to choose their own headmaster, and the circulars in which more than 25 per cent. of the students left at the end of each school year. It was pointed out that if this were carried into effect the majority of the science schools would have to close their doors.—Resolutions were passed protesting against the circular, and against the form in which it was proposed future examinations should be conducted. It was also decided to send copies of the resolution to the Duke of Devonshire and the Education Department.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
New York, Jan. 29.—Wheat closed easy, 1c to 1 1/2c lower. Corn unchanged. Corn fall. Lard unchanged. Coffee steady at 5 points advance. Cotton 3c to 3 1/2c higher. Sugar steady. Tin quiet. Iron dull. Copper 15c lower. Rubber closed easy at 15c. Corn dull, 1c to 1 1/2c. Provisions and Bacon firm. Hogs steady.

New York, Jan. 29.—Money, United States Government Bonds, 10 per cent. Call money, other securities, 10 per cent. Exchange on London, 60 days, 8 1/2c; 3 months, 8 1/2c; 6 months, 8 1/2c; 9 months, 8 1/2c; 12 months, 8 1/2c. Exchange on Paris, 90 days, 5 1/2c; 3 months, 5 1/2c; 6 months, 5 1/2c; 9 months, 5 1/2c; 12 months, 5 1/2c. Exchange on India, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on Australia, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on South Africa, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on Japan, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on Hong Kong, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on Shanghai, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on Canton, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. Exchange on Hankow, 6 months, 10 1/2c; 9 months, 10 1/2c; 12 months, 10 1/2c. 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BY LARRY LYNX.

The result of the half-mile race between Kilpatrick and Tincier was in accordance with expectations, but the Yankee had, and

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nce with
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A PRIVILEGED LETTER.
In the Queen's Bench Division Ju

Jabes Balfour was brought to London Bankruptcy Court this morning for his public examination. He appeared in private clothes, but had no money. After giving evidence, the examination was closed, and the convict moved to Pentonville.

SHOT AND STRIPPED. BUT

THE CURSE OF CIVILIZATION
AND ITS CURE FOR NINEPENCE

Or money refunded, by DOCTORS AND
SEEDS, the finest vegetable seed on earth
cure you. One seed a dose. One bottle
any ordinary case. 144 seeds in a bottle.
Discovery. Will cure Constipation, Liver
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Weak-
ness, Headache, Kidney Complaints, Backache,
Ailments. For sale by all medicine de-
pots per Bottle, or post paid for nine pen-
ny.—SANDY MEDICINE CO. 25, Hart-
bury, London. Mention this paper.—(A)



[When two places are mentioned, the first is the place at which the depot is located.]

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY
A Battery, Umballa; B, Lucknow; C

EASTERN DIVISION.—1st Company
2nd Landguard Fort: 3rd, Bombay;

BY. One of my concerns in this hood," our pal sadly added to have enticed them." Old

AND

MERIT ALONE.

In these days of keen business competition and brisk commercial enterprise, when the markets are flooded with various kinds of articles of food and drink, and when people are naturally desirous of getting the best value for their money, it is only reasonable to suppose that there will be a "survival of the fittest," and that only those products which possess sterling merit will long continue in public favour. Amongst these there is one which has won its way to the front by sheer merit, and merit alone, and that is Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCO.

This wonderful Food Beverage has become known even in the most remote districts, and as the knowledge of its excellence has increased, so also has the demand.

The extraordinary way in which Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA has sprung by leaps and bounds to the summit of popular favour would hardly be credited by anyone who has not made a series of investigations into the subject. Competition has had to take a back seat where Vi-Cocca has come on the scene, and the testimony of the trade to the large sales, and to its favourable reception by the public is remarkable in its practically unbroken unanimity.

"Vi-Cocca" has become a household word amongst us. Prepared from malt and hops, kola and cereals, of admitted dietic value—TIBBLES' VI-COCCA is at once digestive and refreshing, nutritious and invigorating. This is secret of its phenomenal success. It seems, so we can gather, to agree with everybody, everybody is agreed in giving it a good name. Evidently it is the accepted beverage of a people who have recognized and appreciated its remarkable health-giving properties. And certainly in age of rush and worry, wear, and tear, whose energies of mind and body are so severely taxed it is an ideal food.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND FOR DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA

As the struggle for existence is anything but conducive to good digestion or an appetite to relish anything, the palate of the work-a-day individual has to be tickled and tempted in a variety of ways. We are often lectured about the effects of an over-indulgence in tea or coffee, or mention intoxicating liquors, until many are bewildered what to turn to for a beverage shall be at once agreeable to the taste and the desired nourishing and stimulating quality. Public attention has lately been freely drawn to the merits of Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA, as being a long-felt want in this direction. Is simply a cocoa, but a preparation of two or three other ingredients, which give it great nutritive and invigorating qualities. It is, therefore, merely a pleasant beverage, but a food in disguise. Its success has certainly been phenomenal. It sells in enormous quantities, and that has the best warranty for the claim made on behalf, that Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA "has the finest qualities of fine tea, the nourishment of the best cocoa, a tonic and recuperative power possessed by neither, and can be used in place where tea and coffee are prohibited."

When the public taste is so highly tempted to them, even in our Board Schools, the children thoroughly drilled in the principles of economy, enabling them to decide readily on the constituents which go to make a sound article either of diet or for general use, speedily commend themselves to the masses of people. But, on the other hand, we may be sure that when an article of merit has been placed upon the market, and the public have the opportunity of testing it, they will not be reluctant in giving an unbiased opinion on good qualities or otherwise, and thereby production either stands or falls. Of many new manufacturers, rejoicing in the pliancy of names, have been brought before me notice, but there are none which have attracted favour so readily as has Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA. Throughout the country its sale has increased with great rapidity, and an article only a few years back was unheard of becomes one of the most popular beverages of people.

Merit, and merit alone, is what we desire in TIBBLES' VI-COCCA, and we are prepared to answer to any reader who names the "People's Food" will do a dainty sample tin of Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA free and post paid. There is no all this. It is a plain, honest, straight offer. It is done to introduce the merit of Vi-Cocca into every home. Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA is a concentrated form of nourishment; it is invaluable: nay, more than this, for with face the strife and battle of life, endurance and more sustained exertion lately indispensable.

Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA is made of sarsaparilla, and soda, and is sold in tins. It can be obtained from all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores. Dr. TIBBLES' VI-COCCA Limited, 67, South-lark, London, E.C.

to Guide free.—Write Henry May, Merchant, 100 N. 2d St., New York.

7.—The Boys Cottage Organ, in solid mahogany case, with knee swell; fine quality of tone; h; marvellous value; \$1 00, cash, or carried by 36 monthly payments of 34.; car-
 8.—The Boys Cottage Organ, in solid mahogany case, with knee swell; fine quality of tone; h; marvellous value; \$1 00, cash, or carried by 36 monthly payments of 34.; car-

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winners, upright iron grand dangle-crowns, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2

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